Regents. The faculties are those of agriculture and forestry in Los Banos, and in Manila of medicine, pharmacy, liberal arts, education, business, engineering, law, veterinary science, music, and fine arts. The University has branches in Cebu and Vigan. The student body has numbered (1930-1931) eight thousand, but the enrollment now is less than six thousand.

The University of the Philippines has been the target of attacks, some deserved and some not. In public estimation, no University President has proved to be a success. All the University heads have been glad to retire to more congenial and less exciting labors. The prime reason for the constant criticism of the University has undoubtedly been the wrong location of the University in the center of Manila, the close association of the faculty members and the students with contemporary politics, and the seemingly unavoidable injection of outside influence in the University. At the time of the approval of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act by the Congress of the United States, the University of the Philippines was divided into two political camps, one militantly *Pro* and the other as aggressively *Anti.*

Individual professors in the University of the Philippines have been responsible for original researches of great value. A majority of the students have made the most of their opportunities, but a minority have fallen prey to bad influences in the city and have squandered the money of their parents. The University alumni number graduates who occupy high positions in the Government and are important figures in private life.

The University of the Philippines possesses a magnificent physical plant. Its buildings are permanent in structure and artistic in design. However, until the scientific output of the University begins to approach the equipment in quality and quantity, the University will not be an unqualified success.

The President of the University is Dr. Jorge Bocobo, who was elected to the position in August, 1934. He has not been